

United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/519,164	08/30/2005	Jerome Tauzin	LOM-43	5234	
23599	7590 08/22/2006	0 08/22/2006		EXAMINER	
MILLEN, WHITE, ZELANO & BRANIGAN, P.C.			YOUNG, HUGH PARKER		
2200 CLARENDON BLVD. SUITE 1400			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
ARLINGTO	N, VA 22201		1654		
			DATE MAILED: 08/22/2000	6	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Art Unit: 1654

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Restriction is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 and 372.

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

In accordance with 37 CFR 1.499, applicant is required, in reply to this action, to elect a single invention to which the claims must be restricted.

Group I, claim 1, drawn to method of preparing a medicine using the peptide SEQ ID NO: 1.

Group II, claim 1, drawn to method of preparing a medicine using the peptide SEQ ID NO: 2.

Group III, claim 1, drawn to method of preparing a medicine using the peptide SEQ ID NO: 3.

Group IV, claim 1, drawn to method of preparing a medicine using the peptide SEQ ID NO: 4.

Group V, claim 1, drawn to method of preparing a medicine using the peptide SEQ ID NO: 5.

Group VI, claim 1, drawn to method of preparing a medicine using the peptide SEQ ID NO: 6.

Group VII, claim 1, drawn to method of preparing a medicine using the peptide SEQ ID NO: 7.

Group VIII, claim 2, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 1.

Group IX, claim 2, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 2.

Application/Control Number: 10/519,164

Art Unit: 1654

Group X, claim 2, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 3.

Group XI, claim 2, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 4.

Group XII, claim 2, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 5.

Group XIII, claim 2, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 6.

Group XIV, claim 2, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 7.

Group XV, claims 3-6, drawn to a dietary supplement comprising the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 1 and 8-10.

Group XVI, claims 3-6, drawn to a dietary supplement comprising the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 2 and 8-10.

Group XVII, claims 3-6, drawn to a dietary supplement comprising the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 3 and 8-10.

Group XVIII, claims 3-6, drawn to a dietary supplement comprising the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 4 and 8-10

Group XIX, claims 3-6, drawn to a dietary supplement comprising the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 5 and 8-10.

Group XX, claims 3-6, drawn to a dietary supplement comprising the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 6 and 8-10.

Group XX1, claims 3-6, drawn to a dietary supplement comprising the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 7 and 8-10.

2. The inventions listed as Groups I-XXI do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons:

The technical feature of the groups, which is the peptides, is not a contribution

Application/Control Number: 10/519,164

Art Unit: 1654

over the prior art. US Patent No. 6,579,849 B2 teaches peptides comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3 (see claim 1 for example). Garault et al. (The Journal of Biological Chemistry, January 4, 2002, Vol. 277, No. 1, pages 32-39) teaches peptides comprising the sequences of SEQ ID NOs: 3, 4 and 10 (see page 36 Table II, for example). Therefore the peptide cannot serve as a technical feature because it is not a contribution over the prior art.

3. Furthermore, the instantly claimed inventions are to different categories of invention; however, they do not meet the following requirements of 37 CFR 1.475, wherein they instantly have multiple products and multiple methods of using to make medicaments.

37 CFR § 1.475 states: ...

- (b) An international or a national stage application containing claims to different categories of invention will be considered to have unity of invention if the claims are drawn only to one of the following combinations of categories:
 - (1) A product and a process specially adapted for the manufacture of said product; or

Page 4

- (2) A product and process of use of said product; or
- (3) A product, a process specially adapted for the manufacture of the said product, and a use of the said product; or
- (4) A process and an apparatus or means specifically designed for carrying out the said process; or
- (5) A product, a process specially adapted for the manufacture of the said product, and an apparatus or means specifically designed for carrying out the said process.
- (c) If an application contains claims to more or less than one of the combinations of categories of invention set forth in paragraph (b) of this section, unity of invention might not be present...
- (e) The determination whether a group of inventions is so linked as to form a single general inventive concept shall be made without regard to whether the inventions are claimed in separate claims or as alternatives within a single claim.

Art Unit: 1654

Annex B, Part I(f) of the Administrative Instructions under PCT states that, "wherein a single claim defines alternatives (chemical or non-chemical)...the requirement of a technical interrelationship and the same or corresponding special technical features as defined in Rule 13.2, shall be considered to be met when the alternatives are of a similar nature."

The alternatives must comply with subsections (i)(A) and one of either (i)(B)(1) or (i)(B)(2), which requires that, "all alternatives have a common property or activity" and "a common structure is present, i.e., a significant structural element is shared by all of the alternatives" (B)(1) or "in cases where the common structure cannot be the unifying criteria, all alternatives belong to a recognized class of chemical compounds in the art to which the invention pertains."(B)(2).

In the instant case, the peptides of claims 3-5 require that the compounds have the same activity/function (ACE inhibition), satisfying requirement (A). However, the claims fails to satisfy either (B)(1) or (B)(2). The claims recite structures that as defined by the claim limitations are open to compounds that do not necessarily share a common core, thus failing to meet the requirements of (B)(1).

Further, in looking to subsection (f)(iii), it is stated that 'recognized class of chemical compounds' means that, "there is an expectation from the knowledge in the art that members of the class will behave in the same way in the context of the claimed invention. In other words, each member could be substituted one for the other, with the expectation that the same intended result would be achieved." One of skill in the art would not recognize these divergent peptides to function in the context of the instantly claimed invention. Thus, the claim fails to meet the requirement of (B)(2).

Inventorship

4. Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

Rejoinder

5. The examiner has required restriction between product and process claims. Where applicant elects claims directed to the product, and a product claim is subsequently found

Art Unit: 1654

allowable, withdrawn process claims that depend from or otherwise include all the limitations of the allowable product claim will be rejoined in accordance with the provisions of MPEP § 821.04. Process claims that depend from or otherwise include all the limitations of the patentable product will be entered as a matter of right if the amendment is presented prior to final rejection or allowance, whichever is earlier. Amendments submitted after final rejection are governed by 37 CFR 1.116; amendments submitted after allowance are governed by 37 CFR 1.312.

In the event of rejoinder, the requirement for restriction between the product claims and the rejoined process claims will be withdrawn, and the rejoined process claims will be fully examined for patentability in accordance with 37 CFR 1.104. Thus, to be allowable, the rejoined claims must meet all criteria for patentability including the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101, 102, 103, and 112. Until an elected product claim is found allowable, an otherwise proper restriction requirement between product claims and process claims may be maintained. Withdrawn process claims that are not commensurate in scope with an allowed product claim will not be rejoined. See "Guidance on Treatment of Product and Process Claims in light of *In re Ochiai, In re Brouwer* and 35 U.S.C. § 103(b)," 1184 O.G. 86 (March 26, 1996). Additionally, in order to retain the right to rejoinder in accordance with the above policy, Applicant is advised that the process claims should be amended during prosecution either to maintain dependency on the product claims or to otherwise include the limitations of the product claims. **Failure to do so may result in a loss of the right to rejoinder.**Further, note that the prohibition against double patenting rejections of 35 U.S.C. 121 does

Application/Control Number: 10/519,164

Art Unit: 1654

not apply where the restriction requirement is withdrawn by the examiner before the patent issues. See MPEP § 804.01.

Page 7

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hugh P. Young whose telephone number is (571)-272-4988. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Cecilia Tsang can be reached on 571-272-0562. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Hugh P. Young Ph.D.

1654

